

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Pending claims 1-8 and 19-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 6,859,886 (Johnson). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. With regard to claim 1, Johnson nowhere teaches determining utilization values for processors having power utilization dependencies. In this regard, the Office Action appears to refer to the presence in Johnson of an input/output (I/O) processor and multiple context managers as the multiple processors. However, nowhere does Johnson teach or suggest that these processors have power utilization dependencies. Instead, the opposite is the case in Johnson, as in Johnson these context managers and I/O processor are independent to each other with respect to power utilization dependency. Thus, each of the I/O processor and the context managers in Johnson do not have power utilization dependencies. For example, the I/O processor can have a power utilization independent of the context managers and vice versa. Nowhere does Johnson teach or suggest dependency between the I/O processor and a context manager with respect to power utilization. For at least this reason, claim 1 and its dependent claims are patentable over Johnson.

Dependent claim 6 is further patentable as Johnson nowhere teaches or suggests identifying a frequency operating point closest to a maximum operating frequency of a processor package that is multiplied by a maximum utilization one of multiple processors of the package that has a highest value for the maximum utilization. Instead, Johnson merely teaches that the I/O processor or context managers each can be set to a maximum value or a minimum value. However nowhere does Johnson teach or suggest the identifying recited in claim 6.

Dependent claim 7 is further patentable as Johnson nowhere teaches transitioning a processor package including multiple processors to a higher frequency if one utilization value for a processor of the package is an up decision. In this regard, Johnson only teaches that each individual processor is independently controlled. Johnson nowhere teaches transitioning an entire processor package to a higher frequency if a single processor within the package has an up decision. For similar reasons, dependent claim 8 is further patentable, as Johnson nowhere teaches transitioning an entire processor package to a lower frequency if all utilization values for processors of the package are a down decision. For at least similar reasons, claims 19-23 are also patentable.

Pending claims 9-18 and 25-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Johnson. As to claims 9 and 10, this rejection is improper for the same reasons discussed above regarding

claim 1. Further, Applicants respectfully traverse the taking of the Official Notice by the Office Action. MPEP 2144.03.

As to independent claim 11, the rejection is further improper as Johnson nowhere teaches or suggests calculating a target frequency for a physical processor based on utilization decisions for logical processors of the physical processor. In this regard, as conceded by the Office Action Johnson fails to teach presence of logical processors. Nor does Johnson anywhere teach or suggest calculating a target frequency for a physical processor based on utilization decisions for processors within the physical processor. In this regard, Johnson merely teaches that each processor may independently have its frequency controlled. However, in Johnson each of these processors are independently controlled, and nowhere does Johnson teach or suggest calculating a target frequency for a physical processor based on utilization decisions for multiple processors making up the physical processor. Accordingly, claim 11 and its dependent claims are patentable for this further reason.

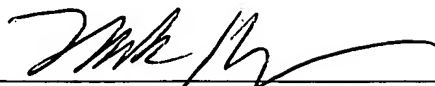
As to independent claim 24, Johnson nowhere teaches aggregating utilization values for a plurality of processors and obtaining a target frequency at which to operate the multiple processors based on the aggregated utilization values. Instead, as discussed above Johnson teaches independently controlling processors based on usage of the individual processors. There is simply no teaching or suggestion in Johnson of aggregation, or operation of multiple processors at a single target frequency based on such aggregated values. Accordingly, claim 24 and its dependent claims are patentable.

New dependent claims 28-30 are patentable at least for the same reasons as the independent claims from which they depend.

In view of these remarks, the application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504.

Respectfully submitted,

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